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(54) **MONOCLONAL ANTIBODY AGAINST
NECROSIS MARKER PRDX4 AND USE
THEREOF**

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(58) **Field of Classification Search**

None

See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

[PROBLEM] To provide a monoclonal antibody against a biomarker which shows high specificity and can be effectively used in detection and diagnosis of various lesions relevant to various kinds of carcinomas and foci of necrosis, and so forth.

[MEANS] A monoclonal antibody against a necrosis marker consisting the following amino acid sequence: (1) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1, or (2) an amino acid sequence having substitution, deletion and/or insertion of one or several amino acid residues in the amino acid sequence of (1) or sharing a homology of 90% or more with the amino acid sequence of (1), and showing the same function, activity or property as that of the amino acid sequence of (1) as a protein.

4 Claims, 5 Drawing Sheets

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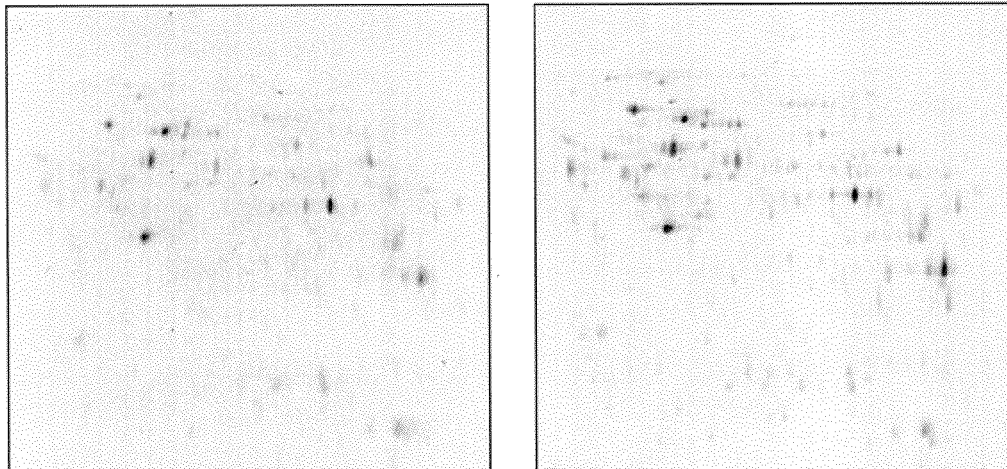
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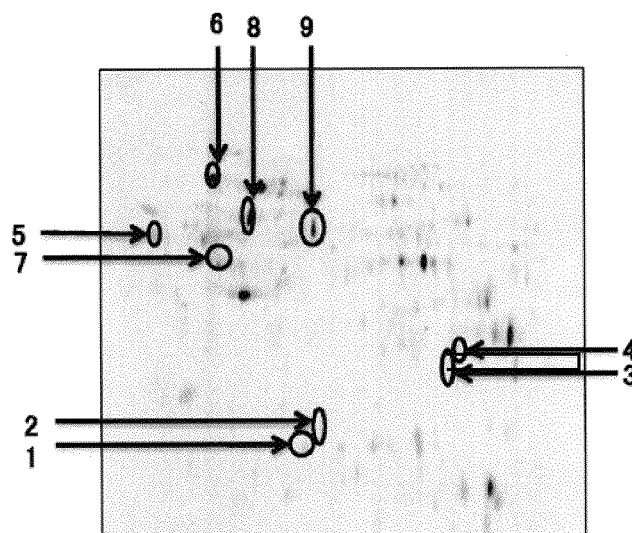
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Figure 1



A. Day 1 after Induction of Necrosis

B. Day 2 after Induction of Necrosis



C. Day 6 after Induction of Necrosis

Figure 2

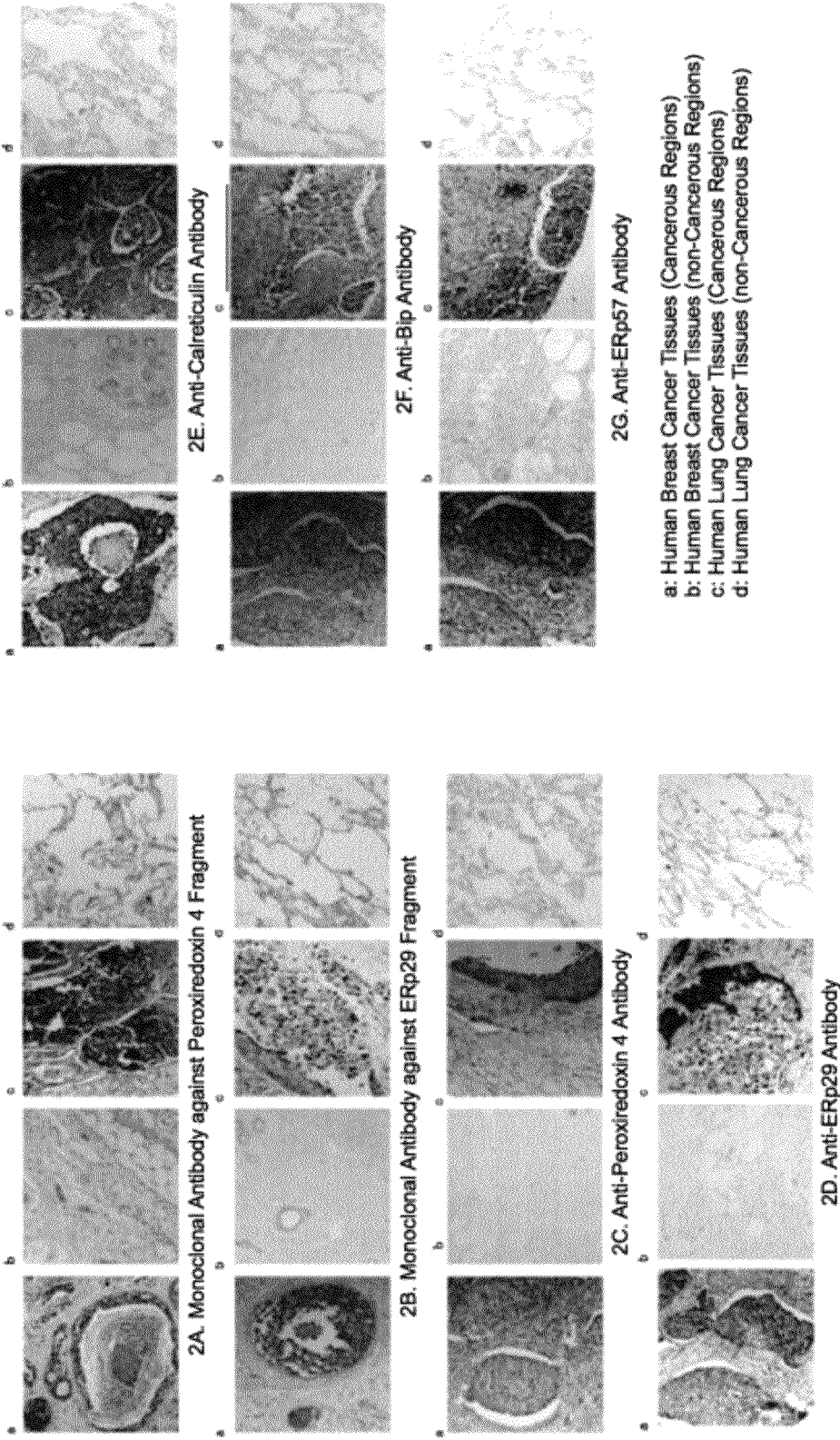
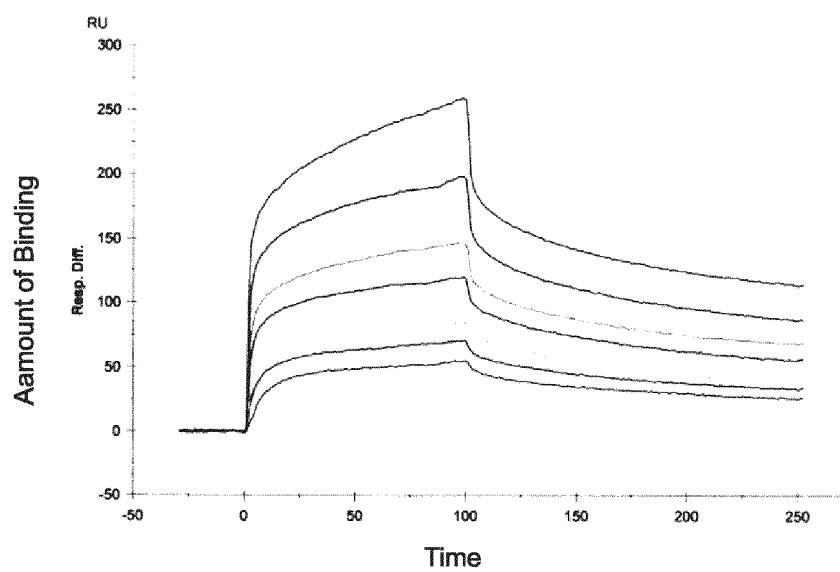


Figure 3



Kinetic Analysis of Anti-PRDX4 Monoclonal Antibody

Figure 4

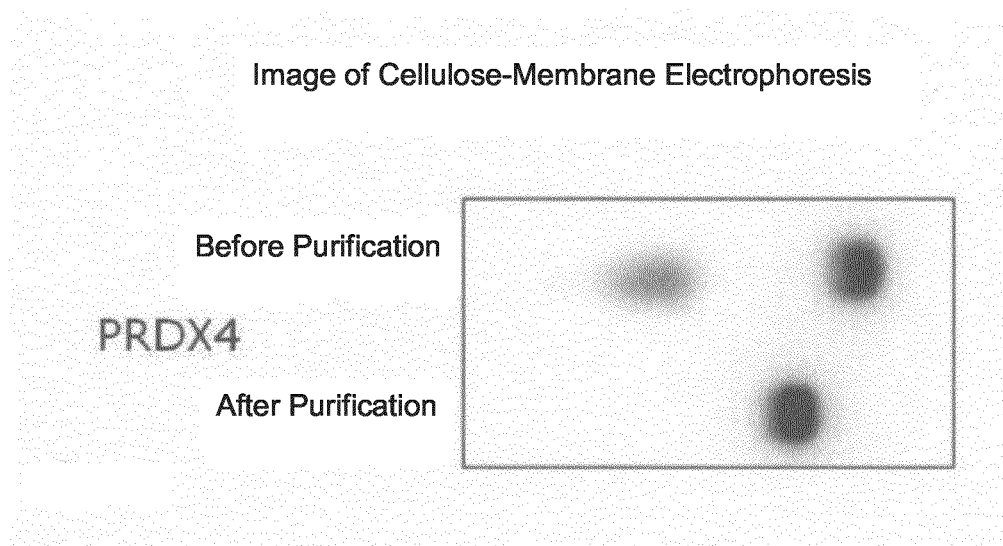


Figure 5

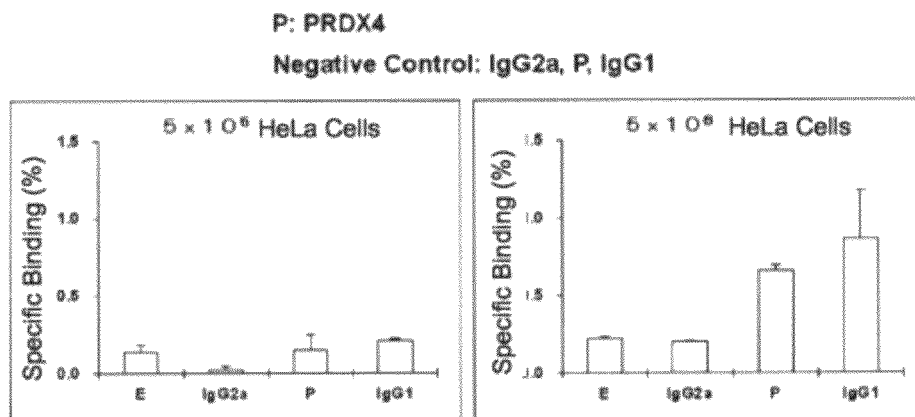


Figure 6

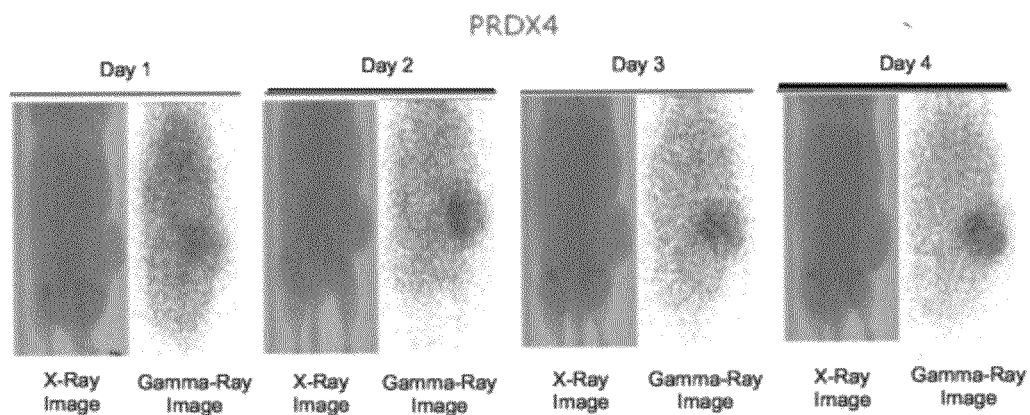


Figure 7

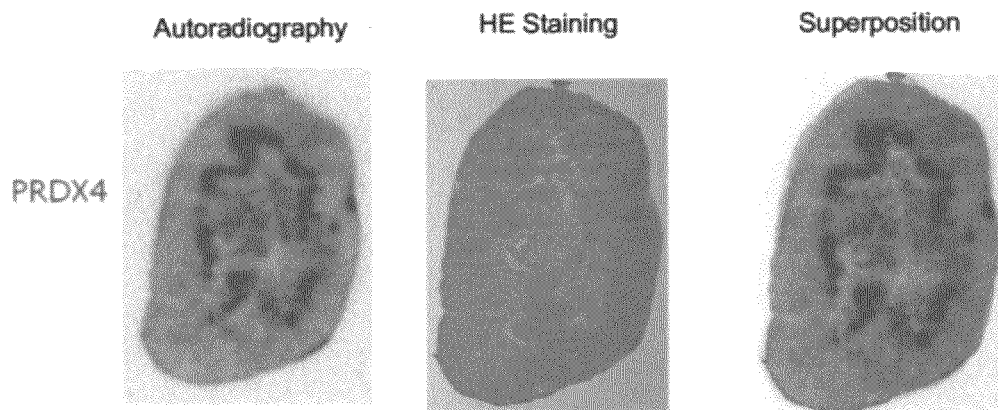
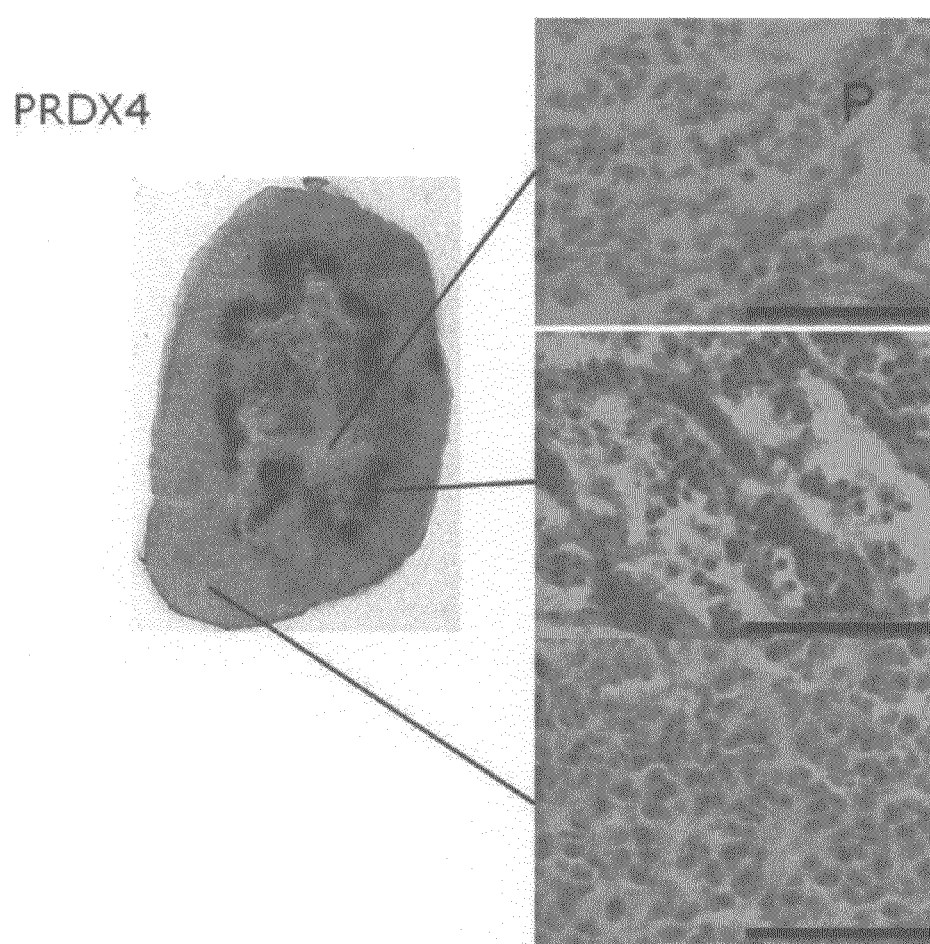


Figure 8



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MONOCLONAL ANTIBODY AGAINST NECROSIS MARKER PRDX4 AND USE THEREOF

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a National Stage of International Application No. PCT/JP2011/055356 filed Mar. 8, 2011, claiming priority based on Japanese Patent Application No. 2010-050106 filed Mar. 8, 2010, the contents of all of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to a novel necrosis marker, a method for detecting a focus of necrosis using amount of the necrosis marker, a kit for detecting a focus of necrosis containing a compound that specifically reacts with the necrosis marker, a composition for diagnostic imaging or conjugate for a therapeutic treatment comprising a compound that specifically reacts with the necrosis marker and a labeling compound or a compound effective for a therapeutic treatment, a kit for diagnostic imaging or pharmaceutical composition containing the conjugate, a method for identifying a necrosis marker, which comprises detecting necrosis relevant to a disease, and so forth.

BACKGROUND ART

Foci of necrosis are generally originate in cell death induced in a state that supply of nutrition and oxygen to cells of various tissues is reduced due to physical injury or obstruction, loss or reduction of blood supply. For example, in the case of solid carcinomas, when a carcinoma grows, supply of nutrition no longer spread over the whole carcinoma tissue, and as a result, a focus of necrosis is generated. Further, myocardial infarction and cerebral infarction are always accompanied by necrosis. Furthermore, postnecrotic cirrhosis, and necrotizing pancreatitis, in which oligotrophy and hypoxia are induced by mal blood flow, as well as necrotizing fasciitis, which is inflammation to be aggravated in subcutaneous tissues to the fascia, and so forth are also pathological conditions accompanied by foci of necrosis. In addition, arteriosclerotic gangrene, diabetic gangrene, and obstructive gangrene are also diseases relating to foci of necrosis.

Since foci of necrosis badly influence on surrounding tissues and cells, if it becomes possible to detect or diagnose condition or lesion of a necrosis part, or find such an aggravated lesion and perform a therapeutic treatment for that lesion as a target, it will be industrially useful.

However, prior art techniques concerning biomarkers for detecting a focus of necrosis are limited to the three kinds of antibodies selected by using insoluble intracellular antigens derived from a lymphoma cell line or lung cancer cell line (Patent document 1), an antibody against a soluble nuclear matrix protein (Patent document 2), an antibody or low molecular weight antibody specifically binding to the nucleus extract identified as a center of necrosis of a tumor and histone H1 (Patent document 3), and so forth. As markers for diagnosing severity including necrosis of a cardiovascular diseases-related tissue, inflammatory markers (CRP, TNF, IL-1, IL-6 etc.) are known. BNP is also used as a myocardial stress marker.

Further, as biomarkers of carcinomas, for example, peroxiredoxin 4 is known as a biomarker of pancreatic cancer and lung adenocarcinoma (Non-patent documents 1 and 2), and

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annexin A2 is known as a biomarker of large intestine carcinoma (Patent document 4). Furthermore, development of specific monoclonal antibodies against HMGB1, which is released from cell nuclei of necrotic cells, for use in therapeutic treatment is also advancing.

PRIOR ART REFERENCES

Patent Documents

- Patent document 1: Japanese Patent No. 2733658
- Patent document 2: Japanese Patent No. 3190042
- Patent document 3: Japanese Patent Unexamined Publication (KOHYO) No. 2002-519065
- Patent document 4: Japanese Patent Unexamined Publication (KOKAI) No. 2008-14937

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Problem to be Solved by the Invention

However, any biomarker showing high specificity and effectively usable in detection and diagnosis of various lesions relating to various kinds of carcinomas and foci of necrosis has not been obtained yet.

The inventors of the present invention directed their attention to the fact that a focus of necrosis was generated in a state that nutrition and oxygen supply was reduced, then succeeded in identifying, as proteins characteristic to foci of necrosis or fragments thereof, proteins and fragments thereof that are expression products of 9 kinds of genes and having functions of such versatile necrosis markers as mentioned above from human cells cultured under undernutrition, hypoxia, high density and scaffold non-dependent conditions by using a disease proteomics technique based on fluorescence-labeled two-dimensional differential electrophoresis (2D-DIGE), mass spectrometry (MS) and N-terminal amino acid analysis, and thus accomplished the present invention.

Further, it was confirmed that antibodies against the aforementioned proteins could specifically recognize foci of necrosis in sections of lesion samples of breast cancer and lung cancer, and enabled distinguishable staining of them. Furthermore, it was demonstrated for the first time by the present invention that those antibodies labeled with an isotope could specifically recognize circumferences of a focus of necrosis in a cancer-bearing part of a nude mouse to which cancer cells were transplanted, and enabled imaging of them.

Means for Solving Problem

The present invention is thus embodied as follows.

Embodiment 1

A monoclonal antibody against a necrosis marker consisting of an expression product of a gene encoding: the amino

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acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1, or an amino acid sequence having substitution, deletion and/or insertion of one or several amino acid residues in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1 or sharing a homology of 90% or more with the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1, and showing the same function, activity or property as that of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1 as a protein.

Embodiment 2

The monoclonal antibody according to Embodiment 1, wherein the necrosis marker consists of a partial polypeptide of a protein having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1.

Embodiment 3

The monoclonal antibody according to Embodiment 1 or 2, which is produced by a hybridoma, NITE BP-1062 (YKP4 C8505 FCS(+)).

Embodiment 4

A method for detecting a focus of necrosis, which comprises measuring amount of a necrosis marker by using the monoclonal antibody according to any one of Embodiments 1 to 3.

Embodiment 5

The method according to claim 4, which comprises measuring a concentration of a necrosis marker contained in a sample which consists of one or more kinds of necrosis markers mentioned in any one of Embodiments 1 to 3, and detecting the focus of necrosis on the basis of increase of the measured concentration compared with a normal level as an indicator.

Embodiment 6

The method according to Embodiment 4 or 5, wherein whole blood or blood serum is used as the sample.

Embodiment 7

The method according to any one of Embodiments 4 to 6, wherein the focus of necrosis relates to a solid carcinoma, myocardial infarction, cerebral infarction postnecrotic cirrhosis, necrotizing pancreatitis, necrotizing fasciitis, arteriosclerotic gangrene, diabetic gangrene, or obstructive gangrene.

Embodiment 8

A detection kit used for the method according to any one of Embodiments 4 to 7, which comprises the monoclonal antibody according to any one of Embodiments 1 to 3.

Embodiment 9

A conjugate for diagnostic imaging or a therapeutic treatment, which consists of a compound that specifically reacts with a necrosis marker consisting of an expression product of a gene encoding the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1, or an amino acid sequence having substitution, deletion and/or insertion of one or several amino acid residues in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1 or sharing a homology of

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90% or more with the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1, and showing the same function, activity or property as that of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1 as a protein, and a labeling compound or a therapeutically effective compound.

Embodiment 10

A kit for use in diagnostic imaging or a pharmaceutical composition, which comprises the conjugate according to Embodiment 9 as an active component/ingredient.

Effect of the Invention

By measuring amount of the necrosis marker of the present invention in a sample, not only a focus of necrosis (tissue) in various solid carcinomas, myocardial infarction or cerebral infarction, but also a focus of necrosis in postnecrotic cirrhosis, necrotizing pancreatitis, necrotizing fasciitis, etc. and further, a part to be a focus of necrosis in arteriosclerotic gangrene, diabetic gangrene, or obstructive gangrene can be detected.

Further, it was confirmed that foci of necrosis in sections of lesion samples of breast cancer and lung cancer could be distinguishably stained by using an antibody against a protein as the necrosis marker of the present invention or a fragment thereof, and thus it was concretely demonstrated that it is useful as a necrosis marker that can detect tissues of foci of necrosis in human breast cancer and lung cancer, positively.

Furthermore, it was demonstrated that the antibody labeled with an isotope could specifically recognize circumferences of a focus of necrosis in a cancer-bearing part of a nude mouse to which cancer cells were transplanted, and thereby enabled imaging of them.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 shows photographs of gel on which proteomics analysis of purified cell extracts prepared from necrosis-induced HeLa cells and usually cultured HeLa cells was conducted by using the fluorescence-labeled two-dimensional differential gel electrophoresis (2D-DIGE) method in the examples of the present invention. FIG. 1A shows the result obtained on the day 1 after the induction of necrosis, FIG. 1B shows the result obtained on the day 3 after the induction of necrosis, and FIG. 1C shows the result obtained on the day 6 after the induction of necrosis, which were all obtained through analysis by the 2D-DIGE method. The spots indicated with the arrows in FIG. 1C are the spots identified by the mass spectrometry and the N-terminal amino acid analysis, and the spot numbers correspond to the spot numbers (group) mentioned in Table 1.

FIG. 2 shows typical histo-immunological staining images obtained by immunologically staining human breast cancer and human lung cancer tissues containing foci of necrosis using various kinds of antibodies against necrotic focus-specific markers in the examples of the present invention. Among the images, the images of a are the staining images of cancerous regions of human breast cancer tissues containing foci of necrosis, and the images of b are the staining images of non-cancerous regions of the same. Among the images, the images of c are the staining images of cancerous regions of human lung cancer tissues containing foci of necrosis, and the images of d are the staining images of non-cancerous regions of the same. The cancer cells including foci of necrosis of human breast cancer and lung cancer tissues were strongly stained with each of the antibodies, and nuclei counterstained with a hematoxylin solution were observed in some places.

FIG. 3 shows a sensorgram obtained in BIAcore by kinetic analysis of the interaction of anti-PRDX4 antibody and a biotinylated peptide.

FIG. 4 shows an autoradiographic image of DTPA-IgG before and after purification electrophoresed by cellulose acetate electrophoresis.

FIG. 5 shows the results of measurement of reactions of In-111-labeled monoclonal antibodies and live HeLa cells by using a gamma counter.

FIG. 6 shows X-ray photographs showing the results of imaging in cancer-bearing mice using the In-111-labeled monoclonal antibody.

FIG. 7 shows the results of autoradiography and hematoxylin-eosin staining (HE staining) conducted for adjacent samples among a plurality of frozen samples of tumor, which were prepared for the tumor extracted after the imaging on the day 4 after the administration of the In-111-labeled monoclonal antibody.

FIG. 8 shows morphology of cell in a circumferential region of a focus of necrosis in which the In-111-labeled monoclonal antibodies accumulated.

DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

As described in the examples of this specification, the necrosis marker of the present invention can be obtained by identification and comparison of proteins expressed by human necrotic cells obtained by culturing appropriate human cells (for example, those of an established cultured cell line such as a HeLa cell strain, which is a cell strain of carcinoma of uterine cervix) under undernutrition, hypoxia, high density and scaffold non-dependent conditions and proteins expressed by the same cells cultured under usual culture conditions by using a disease proteomics technique based on fluorescence-labeled two-dimensional differential electrophoresis (2D-DIGE), mass spectrometry (MS) and N-terminal amino acid analysis, which are known to those skilled in the art.

Therefore, the present invention also provides a method for identifying a necrosis marker for detecting necrosis relevant to a disease. Thus, this method is characterized by comparing proteins expressed by necrotic cells obtained by inducing human cells by culturing under undernutrition, hypoxia, high density and scaffold non-dependent conditions and proteins expressed by the same cells cultured under usual culture conditions, and selecting a protein existing in the necrotic cells at a higher concentration (highly expressed) or a fragment thereof (limited degradation product or partial protein) as the necrosis marker.

In this specification, the "undernutrition, hypoxia, high density and scaffold non-dependent conditions" means, for example, a condition that the cells are cultured at a cell density of about 1×10^7 cells/ml for about 1 to 2 weeks without changing culture medium under an anaerobic condition in a tube with a lid in a state that the cells are suspended in a medium contained in the tube. On the other hand, the "usual culture conditions" mean that, for example, the cells are cultured at 37° C. and a cell density of 2×10^4 to 1×10^5 cells/ml in blood serum-containing DMEM medium (Dulbecco's modified Eagle medium) under a gas phase of 5% CO₂ and 95% air and saturated humidity. Further, the "protein existing at a higher concentration (highly expressed)" means, for example, a protein contained in a spot showing a twice or more higher fluorescence intensity in the fluorescence-labeled two-dimensional differential gel electrophoresis com-

pared with that of the cells cultured under the usual culture condition, and increasing with time in the necrosis-induced cells.

As a result of such comparison as describe above, it was found for the first time that such 9 kinds (groups) of proteins as gene products as shown in Table 1 mentioned in the examples, peroxiredoxin 4, ERp29, VDAC-1, annexin A2, calreticulin, GRP78, PDIA6, HSP60 and ERp57, or partial polypeptides thereof existed in human necrotic cells at a significantly higher concentration compared with normal human cells cultured under the usual culture conditions. Although the genes thereof are known, it has not been known so far that they are specifically and highly expressed in a necrosis tissue.

Therefore, the aforementioned gene expression products or autoantibodies against the expression products are useful as necrosis markers.

Examples of such gene expression products usable as necrosis markers include, for example, proteins encoded by mRNA and cDNA of the genes, or a nucleic acid molecule containing a partial nucleotide sequence thereof, the proteins encoded by the genes and partial polypeptides thereof. For example, the proteins expressed from the aforementioned genes are useful as "necrotic focus-specific marker proteins" that are specifically and highly expressed in necrosis tissues.

More specifically, there can be mentioned the following amino acid sequences as amino acid sequences of the proteins encoded by the aforementioned genes:

- (1) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1,
- (2) an amino acid sequence having substitution, deletion and/or insertion of one or several amino acid residues in the amino acid sequence of (1) or sharing a homology of 90% or more, preferably 95% or more, more preferably 98% or more with the amino acid sequence of (1), and showing the same function, activity or property as that of the amino acid sequence of (1) as a protein.

Furthermore, as examples of the partial polypeptides of the proteins encoded by the genes, the partial polypeptides of peroxiredoxin 4 (SEQ ID NO: 1) identified in Example 2 can be mentioned.

In order to determine homology (identity) of sequences in two amino acid sequences, the sequences are preliminarily optimized for the comparison. For example, a gap is inserted into one sequence to optimize the sequence for alignment with the other sequence. Then, amino acid residues or nucleotide residues at each position are compared. When an amino acid residue or nucleotide residue existing at a certain position in the first sequence is the same as that existing at the corresponding position in the second sequence, those sequences are identical for that position. Homology of two sequences is indicated in terms of percentage of the number of positions at which the sequences are identical to the total number of positions (total amino acid or nucleotide residues).

Homology of two amino acid sequences can be determined according to the aforementioned principle by using an arbitrary method known to those skilled in the art. For example, it can be determined by the algorithm of Karlin and Altschul (Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 87:2264-2268, 1990 and Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 90:5873-5877, 1993). The BLAST program utilizing the above algorithm was developed by Altschul et al. (J. Mol. Biol., 215:403-410, 1990). Further, Gapped BLAST is a program that can determine homology with higher sensitivity compared with BLAST (Nucleic Acids Res., 25:3389-3402, 1997). The aforementioned programs are mainly used in order to search databases for a sequence showing high homology to a given sequence. These

are available, for example, on the web site on the Internet of U.S. National Center for Biotechnology Information.

Alternatively, as homology of sequences, a value determined by using the BLAST 2 Sequences software developed by Tatiana A., Tatusova et al. (FEMS Microbiol. Lett., 174: 247-250, 1999) can also be used. This software is available on the web site on the Internet of U.S. National Center for Biotechnology Information, or it can also be obtained. The programs and parameters to be used are as follows. In the case of an amino acid sequence, as parameters used in the Blastp program, Open gap: 11 and extension gap: 1 penalties, gap x_dropoff: 50, expect: 10, word size: 3, and Filter: ON are used. Furthermore, it is also possible to retrieve a sequence showing a homology from a database by using the more sensitive FASTA software (W. R. Pearson and D. J. Lipman, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 85:2444-2448, 1988). All of the values of the parameters are those used as default values on the web site.

The method for detecting a focus of necrosis according to the present invention comprises measuring amount of the aforementioned necrosis marker of the present invention. More specifically, the method comprises, for example, (1) measuring concentration of one necrosis marker selected from the necrosis markers of the present invention or an arbitrary combination thereof contained in a sample, and detecting a focus of necrosis on the basis of increase of the measured concentration compared with a normal level as an indicator.

The sample used for the method of the present invention is not particularly limited concerning origin, form, etc., so long as a sample derived from a living body possibly containing any of the aforementioned expression products from a focus of necrosis is used. Preferred examples include whole blood and blood serum.

Type, original tissue, etc. of a focus of necrosis detectable by the method of the present invention are not particularly limited, and examples include, for example, foci of necrosis relating to any one of various solid carcinomas, myocardial infarction, cerebral infarction, postnecrotic cirrhosis, necrotizing pancreatitis, necrotizing fasciitis, arteriosclerotic gangrene, diabetic gangrene, or obstructive gangrene.

The measurement of expression amount of the expression product of any one of the genes mentioned above may be quantitative, semi-quantitative, or qualitative depending on the method and principle of the measurement. Degree of the increase serving as an indicator should be significant difference in a parameter observable with types of the sample and the necrosis marker used in the detection method, the principle, conditions, etc. of the measurement means and method, and so forth. For example, in the case of quantitative measurement, it may be increase of 1.5 times or more compared with a normal level.

Amount of a protein or a partial polypeptide encoded by any of the aforementioned genes can be measured by an arbitrary method known to those skilled in the art. For example, it can be measured by immunological staining such as Western blotting using a suitable antibody, methods utilizing various kinds of immunological specific reactions such as EIA, amino acid sequence analysis methods for peptides such as the method of using a gas phase sequencer based on the Edman method, and further, mass spectrometry, of which typical examples include MALDI-TOF/MS, ESI Q-TOF/MS, and so forth.

Among the aforementioned methods, the methods of measuring expression amount of a protein or a partial polypeptide thereof on the basis of an antigen-antibody reaction with an antibody specific to the protein or a partial polypeptide

thereof, for example, Western blotting, and enzyme immunoassay such as EIA, are preferred.

Furthermore, there can be mentioned the method of measuring amount of the necrosis marker consisting of an autoantibody against the expression product on the basis of an antigen-antibody reaction using the protein as a gene expression product of any one of the aforementioned genes, or a partial polypeptide thereof as an antigen.

Therefore, the aforementioned antibody can be prepared by a suitable method known to those skilled in the art by using the protein, an appropriate partial polypeptide (peptide fragment) thereof, any of various derivatives or complexes thereof, or the like as an antigen substance or an immunogen. For example, such an antigen substance or an immunogen can be administered to an appropriate animal such as mouse, rat, rabbit, goat and fowl, and a polyclonal antibody can be prepared from antiserum of the animal. Alternatively, a monoclonal antibody can be prepared by a known method utilizing cell fusion according to known monoclonal antibody preparation methods (described in "Monoclonal Antibody", Nagamune H. and Terada H., Hirokawa Publishing Co., 1990; "Monoclonal Antibody", James W. Goding, Third edition, Academic Press, 1996, etc.).

Furthermore, there can also be mentioned various kinds of artificial antibodies having arbitrary forms known to those skilled in the art, for example, chimeric antibodies and humanized antibodies, which can be prepared by gene engineering techniques, as well as single chain antibodies, single chain variable region antibody fragment (scFv) consisting of the heavy chain variable domain having the heavy chain CDR 1-3 and light chain variable domain having light chain CDR 1-3 bonded with a linker, low molecular weight antibodies such as Fab fragment antibody and Fab' fragment antibody, and so forth. These can be easily produced by arbitrary methods known to those skilled in the art.

Such antibodies may be labeled with various labeling substances known to those skilled in the art, such as enzymes, radioisotopes, nanoparticles, fluorescent dyes and metal atoms.

Further, mRNA (or cDNA) of the aforementioned genes can be amplified or detected by the methods known to those skilled in the art, for example, various quantitative PCR methods such as RT-PCR using primers or probe appropriately designed on the basis of a nucleotide sequence of the genes, and real-time reverse transcription PCR (real-time RT-PCR), various kinds of microarray (DNA chip) techniques, and so forth. Detection and identification of a nucleic acid molecule amplified by the PCR method can be performed by an appropriate method such as a method of directly determining the nucleotide sequence (sequencing method), and a combination thereof with electrophoresis.

The nucleotide sequence of the aforementioned primers or probe preferably contains nucleotides in such a number that specific binding with a template is enabled, for example, 15 to 40 nucleotides, more specifically, it preferably contains about 15 to 25 nucleotides, and it is also important that the nucleotide sequence should be such a nucleotide sequence that any hairpin structure is not formed in the primers, or a sense strand and an antisense strand do not anneal to each other. It is also possible to use, for example, commercially available software for primer design such as Oligo™ (product of National Bioscience Inc.).

The detection kit used for the detection method of the present invention is characterized by comprising a compound that specifically reacts with the necrosis marker of the present invention. Preferred examples of such a compound include the aforementioned various antibodies.

The detection kit of the present invention can have a configuration suitable for the object of the measurement or the principle of the measurement. The kit may comprise, as the components thereof, for example, the aforementioned expression product, for example, an antibody specific to a protein or a partial polypeptide thereof, or a protein as an expression product that is an antigen for an autoantibody against the expression product or a partial polypeptide thereof, various kinds of second antibodies (labeled antibody), and a compound that specifically reacts with the expression product of the gene such as primers for amplification of the aforementioned mRNA (cDNA) and a probe for hybridization used in DNA chips (it consists of, for example, a nucleotide sequence comprising about 10 to 100 of continuous nucleotide residues). Furthermore, according to the configuration, use thereof, etc., the kit may contain other elements or components known to those skilled in the art, for example, various reagents, enzymes, buffers, reaction plates (vessel), and so forth. In addition, in order to make detection after the PCR reaction easy, it is preferred that a labeling substance such as arbitrary fluorescent substances known to those skilled in the art is bound to an end of at least one of these primers. Examples of suitable labeling substances include, for example, radiation labeling substances such as ^{32}P , fluorescent substances such as cyanines including Cy3 and Cy5, 6-carboxyfluorescein (FAM), 4,7,2',4',5',7'-hexachloro-6-carboxyfluorescein (HEX), NED (Applied Systems Japan), and 6-carboxy-X-rhodamine (Rox), chemiluminescent substances, and so forth.

The materials, instruments, apparatuses, and so forth used for each of the aforementioned measurements are easily available by those skilled in the art, and procedure, conditions, etc. of each measurement operation can be suitably determined according to manuals attached to the instruments and apparatuses, or depending on the other conditions such as type of cells to be used.

Furthermore, a complex consisting of a compound that specifically reacts with the aforementioned necrosis marker such as the various kinds of antibodies against the necrosis marker already mentioned above and a labeling compound or a compound effective for a therapeutic treatment is useful, for example, for diagnostic imaging such as PET or SPECT, or as a drug for a therapeutic treatment (conjugate: complex). Examples of radionuclide effective for nuclear medicine diagnosis include, for example, positron emitting nuclides (Cu-64 etc.) and gamma-ray emitting nuclides (In-111 etc.). Further, examples of the labeling compounds include nuclides inducing electron anti- β decay such as ^{15}O , ^{13}N , ^{11}C , and ^{18}F . Examples of the compound effective for a therapeutic treatment include arbitrary drugs known to those skilled in the art, for example, antitumor agents, and radionuclides that emit cytotoxic β -ray (Y-90 etc.).

Therefore, such a conjugate can be an active component/ingredient of a kit for diagnostic imaging or a pharmaceutical composition. Such a pharmaceutical composition can be formulated by the known pharmaceutical methods. For example, it is contemplated to formulate a pharmaceutical composition by combining the conjugate with a pharmacologically acceptable carrier or medium, specifically, by suitably combining with sterilized water, physiological saline, vegetable oil, emulsifier, suspending agent, surfactant, stabilizer, agent for sustained release, etc., and administer the composition. The pharmaceutical composition of the present invention may be in the form of aqueous solution, tablet, capsule, troche, buccal tablet, elixir, suspension, syrup, nasal drop, inhalation solution, or the like. Content of the compound of the present invention can be appropriately determined by those skilled in

the art depending on the purpose of therapeutic treatment, route of administration, object of therapeutic treatment, and so forth.

EXAMPLES

Hereafter, the present invention will be explained in more detail with reference to examples. However, these examples do not limit the technical scope of the present invention at all. Those skilled in the art can implement various variations and modifications of the present invention without deviating from the technical scope of the present invention.

Isolation of Fatal Phenotype

There are various methods for identifying a cell having a fatal phenotype. In a necrotic cell or an apoptotic cell, change of cell morphology or cell permeability, i.e., "blebbing" of the cell membrane, is observed. Various dyes, stains, and antibodies can be used in such methods, and examples include propidium iodide and antibody Apo2.7, caspase dye, and so forth, but not limited to these.

Trypan Blue Staining

Trypan blue is a blue dye. Live cells having an intact membrane eliminate trypan blue from intercellular compartments, and therefore they are not stained. Since the cell membrane of dead cells or dying cells has permeability, cytoplasm is stained in blue.

Propidium Iodide Staining

Propidium iodide (PI) is a fluorescent DNA-intercalated molecule. Live cells having an intact membrane eliminate PI from intercellular compartments, and therefore they remain non-fluorescent. Dead cells or dying cells are infectible and permeable to PI, and they become fluorescent. PI staining is used for both necrotic cells and apoptotic cells.

Annexin V

Annexin V binds to a moiety of an anionic phospholipid such as phosphatidylserine. The cell membranes of live cells have the lipid bilayer structure, and phospholipids are unevenly distributed in the inner membrane and the outer membrane of the cell membrane. Phosphatidylserine usually localizes in the inner membrane. When many cells suffer from apoptosis, this lipid dislocates to the outer membrane of cells, and is exposed. By this dislocation, externally added fluorescence-conjugated annexin V is enabled to interact with the lipid, and thereby the cells suffering from apoptosis can be labeled. Then, by separating dead cells not labeled with the fluorescence-conjugated annexin V, necrotic cells can be separated.

Example 1

Preparation of Necrotic Focus Cell Model System

The method of the present invention requires a cell in which necrosis is induced as a cell model forming a focus of necrosis. Therefore, necrosis was induced in the cells of cervical cancer cell strain, HeLa cells, to prepare a cell model forming a focus of necrosis. The HeLa cells are generally adhesive cells, and 2×10^5 to 1×10^6 cells are cultured on a 10-cm^2 petri dish in a scaffold-dependent manner. In usual culture, they are cultured at 37°C . and a cell density of 2×10^4 to 1×10^5 cells/ml in 10 ml of blood serum-containing DMEM medium (Dulbecco's modified Eagle medium) under a gas phase of 5% CO_2 and 95% air and saturated humidity. The HeLa cells have high proliferation potency, and in the highly nutritious blood serum-containing DMEM medium, they proliferate to reach confluent in a 10-cm^2 petri dish within two to three days. Since the HeLa cells are cells of a cancer cell

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line, even if the cells reach confluent in a petri dish, they do not suffer from contact inhibition, and can proliferate. However, if they are excessively proliferated, they promptly undergo cell death. In the present invention, by culturing the HeLa cells at a high density of 1×10^7 cells/ml for about 1 to 2 weeks without changing culture medium under an anaerobic condition in a tube with a lid in a state that the cells are suspended in the medium contained in the tube without scaffold, undernutrition, hypoxia, high density and scaffold non-dependent conditions characteristic to the formation of a focus of necrosis were reproduced.

1.1 Induction of Necrosis in HeLa Cells

The HeLa cells were cultured in a usual manner in the DMEM medium (Gibco BRL) containing 100 units/ml of penicillin and streptomycin (Gibco BRL) and 10% FBS (JRH) contained in a 10-cm² petri dish. The proliferated HeLa cell were removed from the 10-cm² petri dish with trypsin-EDTA (Gibco BRL), and washed twice with ice-cooled PBS (-), and 1×10^7 cells were transferred to a 1.5-ml tube, and cultured for 15 days in 1 ml of the aforementioned DMEM medium or the DMEM medium not containing 10% FBS. A pH indicator was added to the medium to confirm decrease of oxygen concentration induced by oxygen consumption due to cellular respiration from the day 3, but the culture was continued with the lid.

1.2 Isolation of Fatal Phenotype

1.2.1 Trypan Blue Staining

The necrosis-induced HeLa cells were collected by centrifugation, and washed twice with ice-cooled PBS(-). The collected HeLa cells were suspended in ice-cooled PBS(-) at a density of about 1×10^6 cells/ml, a 0.4% trypan blue/PBS buffer solution (Gibco BRL) in a 1/10 volume was added to the suspension and mixed, and the mixture was incubated at room temperature for 3 to 5 minutes, and then observed under a microscope. Colorless live cells as well as dead cells and dying cells stained in blue were counted.

Among the HeLa cells in which necrosis was induced by the aforementioned method, 13.9% of the cells in the serum-free DMEM medium and 20.6% of the cells in the blood serum-containing DMEM medium after the day 1 of the culture, 79.5% of the cells in the serum-free DMEM medium and 68.5% of the cells in the blood serum-containing DMEM medium after the day 2 of the culture, and 91.5% of the cells in the serum-free DMEM medium and 81.2% of the cells in the blood serum-containing DMEM medium after the day 3 of the culture were stained in blue, and thus confirmed to be dead cells. Thereafter, the cells were cultured for 15 days, and it was confirmed that about 90% of the cell population consisted of dead cells.

1.2.2 Staining of Dead Cells with Fluorescent Dye Label

As cells having a fatal phenotype, roughly speaking, those undergone necrosis and those undergone apoptosis (programmed cell death) can be supposed. It is considered that, in a focus of necrosis, the ratio of necrotic cells is larger than that of apoptotic cells, and in order to distinguish the cell death, the cells were further stained with a fluorescent dye. The necrosis-induced HeLa cells were collected by centrifugation, and washed twice with ice-cooled PBS(-). To the collected cells, 100 μ l of a staining Hepes buffer solution (10 mM Hepes-NaOH (pH 7.4), 140 mM NaCl, 5 mM CaCl₂) containing annexin V (Annexin-V-Fluos, final concentration: 20 μ g/ml, Roche) and propidium iodide (PI, final concentration: 1 μ g/ml, Dojin Chemical Laboratory, Inc.) was added, and the mixture was incubated at room temperature for 10 to 15 minutes, and observed under a fluorescence microscope (excitation: 488 nm, detection: 515 to 565 nm). The HeLa cells cultured on the 10-cm² petri dish were then cultured for 1 hour

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in the 10% FCS-containing DMEM medium containing 1 mM hydrogen peroxide, washed twice with ice-cooled PBS (-), then returned to the usual 10% FCS-containing DMEM medium, and cultured for 5 hours to induce apoptosis. These HeLa cells were similarly stained with Annexin-V-Fluos and PI, and observed under a fluorescence microscope.

In the HeLa cells cultured for 6 days in the 10% FCS-containing DMEM medium to induce necrosis, the nuclei were stained with PI. On the other hand, in the HeLa cells in which apoptosis was induced, regions around the cell membranes were strongly stained with annexin V, and a part of the cells were also stained with PI. The live cells prepared by usual culture were stained with neither PI nor annexin V. On the basis of these results, it was confirmed that the dead cells produced by the aforementioned method were necrotic cells.

Example 2

Identification of Marker Molecules Specific to Focus of Necrosis

2.1 Preparation of Cell Extracts

The HeLa cells on the day 1 to day 6 after the induction of necrosis in the DMEM medium containing 10% FCS and the HeLa cells cultured in the usual manner obtained in Example 1 were collected, and washed twice with ice-cooling PBS(-). An ice-cooled solubilization buffer (20 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA, 1% NP-40) in a volume of 500 to 1,000 μ l was added to the cells to suspend the cells, and the suspension was transferred to a 1.5-ml tube. The soluble fraction of the cells was extracted with rotating the tube at 4° C. for 30 minutes, and centrifuged at 15,000 rpm for 15 minutes, and the supernatant was collected as a cell extract. The collected cell extract was purified by using 2D-Clean up kit (80-6484-51, Amersham) according to the attached protocol, and dissolved in an appropriate volume of a lysis buffer (30 mM Tris (pH 8.5) 7 M urea, 2 M thiourea, 4% CHAPS, 5 mM magnesium acetate), the solution was centrifuged, and the supernatant was collected as a purified cell extract.

2.2 Quantification of Proteins

The proteins contained in the purified cell extract were quantified by the Bradford method using Protein Assay Reagent (500-0006, Bio-Rad) according to the attached protocol. Specifically, 1 μ l of 0.1 N HCl and 8 μ l of purified water were added to 1 μ l of the purified cell extract to prepare a sample solution. As protein standard solutions, BSA Solution (23209, Thermo) was diluted to concentrations of 0.25 to 1 mg/ml, 1 μ l of the lysis buffer and 1 μ l of 0.1 N HCl were added to 1 μ l of each standard solution to obtain a total volume of 10 μ l. In a similar manner, 1 μ l of the lysis buffer and 1 μ l of 0.1 N HCl were added to 8 μ l of purified water to prepare a blank solution. To each of the sample solution, the standard solutions and the blank solution, 200 μ l of the Protein Assay reagent diluted 5 times was added, and sufficiently mixed, and the mixture was left at room temperature for 5 minutes. Absorbance of the mixture was measured at a wavelength of 595 nm within 1 hour after mixing the Protein Assay reagent, a calibration curve was prepared from the absorbance values of the BSA standard solutions, and amount of proteins contained in the purified cell extract was calculated.

2.3 Proteomics Analysis Using Fluorescence-Labeled Two-Dimensional Differential Gel Electrophoresis (2D-DIGE) Method

The purified cell extracts prepared from the HeLa cells cultured in a usual manner and those on the days 1 to 6 after induction of necrosis in an amount of 25 μ g each were separately labeled with Cy3 (CyDye DIGE Fluor Cy3, GE Health-

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care) and Cy5 (CyDye DIGE Fluor Cy5, GE Healthcare), and 10 mM lysine (SIGMA) was added to terminate the fluorescence-labeling reaction. Equal volumes of HeLa cell purified extracts labeled with Cy3 and Cy5 were mixed, a sample buffer for one-dimensional electrophoresis (8 M urea, 2% CHAPS, 0.5% IPG buffer (17-6004-40, GE), 0.002% bromothymol blue solution) was added and sufficiently mixed, the mixture was centrifuged at 15,000 rpm for 5 minutes, and the supernatant was collected as a sample solution. A gel of 24 cm for the first dimensional electrophoresis (Immobiline DryStrip pH 3-11NL, 17-6003-77, GE Healthcare) having an ion gradient of pH 3 to 11) was swelled in the sample solution for 12 hours. The proteins contained in the purified cell extract were separated by isoelectric focusing by using an isoelectric focusing system for first dimensional electrophoresis (Ettan IPGphor 3 IEF System, GE Healthcare) with gradually elevating the voltage. Then, the intracellular solubilized proteins were further separated according to the molecular weight by the second dimensional electrophoresis using a 10% polyacrylamide gel (Acrylamide: 17-1310-01, GE Healthcare). The fluorescence-labeled proteins separated by the two-dimensional electrophoresis were detected with a variable image analyzer (Typhoon TRIO+, GE Healthcare). The spots on the gel images were analyzed by using analysis software for 2D-DIGE, DeCyder (GE Healthcare), and protein expressions in the cells were compared.

As a result of analysis of about 3,000 spots of proteins expressed in the HeLa cells in which necrosis was induced, 0.6% of proteins of which expression increased compared with that observed in the cells cultured in a usual manner and 0.4% of proteins of which expression decreased compared with the same were observed on the day 1 after the induction of necrosis (FIG. 1A), and 1.1% of proteins of which expression increased and 3.4% of proteins of which expression decreased compared with the same were observed on the day 3 after the induction of necrosis (FIG. 1B). Furthermore, as for expression of proteins of the intracellular soluble fraction, expression of 5.1% of the proteins increased, and expression of 2.9% of the proteins decreased compared with that observed in the cells cultured in the usual manner on the day 6 after the induction of necrosis (FIG. 1C).

2.4 Identification of Proteins by Mass Spectrometry

The proteins of which expression amounts increased in the HeLa cells in which necrosis was induced were identified by MALD-TOF/MS. Specifically, the 10% polyacrylamide gel after the aforementioned two-dimensional electrophoresis was electrified with a constant current of 2 mA/cm² of gel area

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for 90 minutes in a buffer of Tris, 6-aminocaproic acid and methanol system to electrically blot the proteins in the gel on a PVDF membrane (ProBlott (registered trademark), ABI). The proteins on the PVDF membrane were visualized by staining with Coomassie blue R-350 (17-0518-01, GE Healthcare), and the objective spots were excised with a razor, and digested with 1 fmol of lysyl endopeptidase (125-05061, Wako) at 37° C. for 16 hours. The obtained fragmented peptides were purified with a NuTip pipette tip (registered trademark, Glygen Corp.), and analyzed by MALD-TOF/MS (Voyager-DE™ PRO, AB SCIEX). The obtained fragments were compared with those in a database for protein analysis to obtain information concerning the obtained proteins.

2.5 Analysis of N-Terminal Amino Acids

N-Terminal amino acids of the proteins of which expression amount increased in the necrosis-induced HeLa cells were decomposed one by one by the Edman degradation to determine the primary structures. Specifically, the PVDF membranes on which the proteins obtained in the section 2.4 mentioned above were blotted was stained with Coomassie blue R-350 (GE), and the objective spots were excised with a razor, and each transferred to a 1.5-ml tube. After the PVDF membrane was wetted with a small volume of acetonitrile, a washing operation of adding 1 ml of Milli-Q water, vigorously stirring the mixture, and then removing Milli-Q water was repeated 5 times, and the amino acid sequence was automatically analyzed with a full automatic protein primary structure analyzer (PPSQ33A, Shimadzu).

As a result, among the proteins identified as markers specific to focus of necrosis, the primary sequences of N-terminal amino acids (9 amino acids) of the peroxiredoxin 4 fragment and the ERp29 fragment were identified as follows.

(1) Peroxiredoxin 4: WETEERPT (residues 1-9 of SEQ ID NO: 2)

(2) ERp29: LHTKGALPL (residues 1-9 of SEQ ID NO: 4)

On the basis of the results mentioned above, among the spots showing a fluorescence intensity twice or more higher than that of the HeLa cells cultured in a usual manner and increasing over time in the necrosis-induced HeLa cells, 9 kinds (groups) of marker proteins specific to focus of necrosis (including limitedly degraded and partial proteins) were identified as the necrosis markers of the present invention as shown in Table 1 mentioned below. Some of the proteins shown in Tables 1 and 2 have a plurality of GI (GenBank Identifier) numbers. This is because the proteins, precursors and mutants thereof show the same results in mass spectrometry.

TABLE 1

Protein (gene)	SEQ ID NO	Name of identified sequence (Genbank identifier number)
1 Peroxiredoxin 4	1	1-A) Peroxiredoxin 4: PRDX4 (gi 49456297)
2 ERp29	2	2-A) Endoplasmic reticulum protein 29 isoform 1 precursor (gi 5803013)
	3	2-B) Chain A, Crystal structure of the protein-disulfide isomerase related chaperone 29 (gi 192987144)
	4	2-C) Endoplasmic reticulum protein 29. isoform CRA_b (gi 119618398)
3 VDAC-1	5	3-A) Voltage-dependent anion-selective channel protein 1 (gi 4507879)
	6	3-B) Porin 31HM (gi 238427)
	7	3-C) Porin isoform 1 (gi 6063691)
	8	3-D) Chain A, Solution structure of human Vdac-1 in Ldao Micelles (gi 198443050)
	9	3-E) Chain A, Structure of the human Voltage-Dependent Anion Channel (gi 209447280)

TABLE 1-continued

Protein (gene)	SEQ ID NO	Name of identified sequence (Genbank identifier number)
4 Annexin A2	10	4-A) Annexin A2 (gi 73909156)
	11	4-B) Chain A, Structure of Human Annexin A2 in the presence of calcium ions (gi 56967118)
	12	4-C) Annexin A2 isoform 2 (gi 4757756)
	13	4-D) Chain A, Annexin A2 (gi 56966699)
	14	4-E) Full-Putative annexin A2-like protein (gi 205830271)
	15	4-F) Annexin A2 isoform 1 (gi 50845388)
5 Calreticulin	16	5-A) Calreticulin precursor (gi 4757900)
	17	5-B) Calreticulin precursor variant (gi 62897681)
	18	5-C) Calreticulin, isoform CRA_a (gi 119604736)
6 GRP78	19	6-A) GRP78 precursor (gi 386758)
	20	6-B) Heat shock 70 kDa protein 5 (gi 16507237)
	21	6-C) Bip protein (gi 6470150)
	22	6-D) 78 kDa glucose-regulated protein (gi 2506545)

TABLE 2

Protein (gene)	SEQ ID NO	Name of identified sequence (Genbank identifier number)
7 PDIA6	23	7-A) protein disulfide isomerase-related protein 5 (gi 1710248)
	24	7-B) protein disulfide isomerase A6 precursor (gi 5031973)
	25	7-C) unnamed protein product (gi 193785970)
	26	7-D) unnamed protein product (gi 34534342)
	27	8-A) Heat shock protein 60 (gi 77702086)
8 Heat shock 60 kDa protein 1	28	8-B) Chaperonin (gi 31542947)
	29	8-C) Mitochondrial heat shock 60 kD protein 1 variant 1 (gi 189502784)
	30	9-A) ER-60 protease (gi 1208427)
9 ERp57	31	9-B) Protein disulfide isomerase (gi 860986)
	32	9-C) Protein disulfide-isomerase A3 precursor (gi 21361657)
	33	9-D) ER-60 protein (gi 2245365)
	34	9-E) Protein disulfide isomerase family A, member 3, isoform CEA_a (gi 119597640)
	35	9-F) Phospholipase C-alpha (gi 303618)

2.6 Identification of Proteins by Western Blotting

Among the necrotic focus-specific marker proteins shown in Table 1, which were identified by mass spectrometry and N-terminal amino acid analysis, five kinds of them mentioned below, for which commercial antibodies were available, were confirmed by Western blotting. Specifically, non-specific adsorption on the PVDF membrane obtained in the section 2.4 on which the proteins mentioned above were blotted was blocked by using Block Ace (UK-B80, DS Pharma Biomedical), then primary antibodies diluted with PBS(−) to an optimum concentration (100 to 2,000 times) were added, and the reaction was allowed at room temperature for 1 hour with gentle shaking. After three times of washing with PBST, a biotin-labeled anti-IgG antibody (BA-1400, VECTASTAIN) was added, and the reaction was allowed at room temperature for 30 minutes with gentle shaking. After three times of washing with PBST, an avidin/biotin-labeled horseradish peroxidase complex solution (VEC) was added, and the reaction was allowed at room temperature for 30 minutes with gentle shaking. After three times of washing with PBST, a solution of 3,3'-diaminobenzidine (DAB, SK-4105, VEC), which is a substrate of the peroxidase, was added, and when a color development signal was observed, the PVDF membrane was transferred into Milli-Q water to terminate the color development. As negative controls, Western blotting was performed in the same manner by using a blocking peptide of anti-Bip antibody (#1084, Cell Signaling) for the anti-Bip antibody, anti-rabbit IgG control antibody for the

anti-peroxiredoxin 4, anti-calreticulin, and anti-ERp57 antibodies, and anti-rabbit IgG control antibody for the anti-ERp29 antibody.

Primary Antibodies Used

- (1) Peroxiredoxin 4: peroxiredoxin 4 antibody [7A1], ab16943, Abcam (spot number 1)
- (2) ERp29: ERp29 antibody, ab40982, Abcam (spot number 2)
- (3) Calreticulin: calreticulin mouse mAb, ab54922, Abcam (spot number 5)
- (4) Bip: Bip (C50B12) Rabbit mAb, #3177, Cell Signaling (spot number 6)
- (5) ERp57: Monoclonal anti-ERp57 (TO-2), E5031, SIGMA (spot number 9)

By Western blotting, the five spots among the nine spots identified by MS and N-terminal amino acid analysis were confirmed to be those of peroxiredoxin 4, ERp29, calreticulin, Bip, and ERp57.

Example 3

Preparation of Monoclonal Antibodies

3.1 Sensitization of Immunized Animal and Cell Fusion

For the peroxiredoxin 4 fragment and the ERp29 fragment among the proteins identified as necrotic focus-specific markers, mouse monoclonal antibodies that could recognize each sequence were prepared on the basis of the N-terminal amino acid sequences identified in Example 2.

A peptide of 10 residues consisting of the aforementioned N-terminus 9 amino acid residues of the peroxiredoxin 4 fragment or the ERp29 fragment and a cysteine residue added to the C-terminus of the foregoing residues for binding with a carrier polymer (KLH) was chemically synthesized in a conventional manner in an amount of about 10 mg, and purified by HPLC, and the purified peptide was used as an antigen peptide. The antigen peptide was crosslinked with KLH in a conventional manner, and mixed with an equal amount of the Freund's complete adjuvant (RM606-1, Mitsubishi Chemical Iatron), and the mixture was emulsified and used as an immunogen. The immunogen was administered to female mice of groups each consisting of two mice in an amount of 50 µg per mouse. As the immunization, short-term immunization consisting of 3 times of subcutaneous administration of the immunogen into foot pads of mice every two days and following sensitization for ten days, and long-term immunization consisting of 3 times of subcutaneous administration of the immunogen into the same every one week and following sensitization for 3 weeks were performed. In the case of the short-term immunization, a few hypertrophied lymph nodes

were extracted on the day 10 after the start of the immunization, and the lymphocytes contained in them were fused with the myeloma cells P3U1. In the case of the long-term immunization, mouse lymph nodes were extracted on the day 21 after the start of the immunization in a manner similar to that used for the short-term immunization, and the lymphocytes contained in them were fused with the myeloma cells P3U1.

As a result of the cell fusion of the lymphocytes prepared from each two mice subjected to the short-term immunization and the long-term immunization with the immunogen consisting of the antigen peptide of the peroxiredoxin 4 fragment or the ERp29 fragment crosslinked with KLH and the myeloma cells of the cell strain P3U1, colonies were formed in about 800 wells for each case.

3.2 Screening of Hybridomas by ELISA

The hybridomas obtained by the cell fusion were cultured on a 96-well plate, and selected by using a usual HAT medium. The screening was performed by determining whether the culture supernatant of the well in which colony formation was observed contained antibodies that bound with the antigen peptide of the immunogen by ELISA. A peptide consisting of the N-terminal peptide of the peroxiredoxin 4 fragment+cysteine (WETEERPRTC; SEQ ID NO: 2) or the N-terminal peptide of the ERp29 fragment+cysteine (LHTKGALPLC; SEQ ID NO: 4), or an N-terminal 8-residue peptide of the peroxiredoxin 4 fragment (WETEERPR; residues 1-8 of SEQ ID NO: 2) or an N-terminal 8-residue peptide of the ERp29 fragment (LHTKGALP; residues 1-8 of SEQ ID NO: 4), which were newly chemically synthesized and purified by HPLC, was diluted with PBS(-) to a concentration of 200 µg/ml, and the solution was added to wells of a 96-well immunoplate (Maxisorp, Nunc) in a volume of 50 µl per well. The plate was left standing at 4° C. overnight to fix the synthetic peptide to the plate, washed twice with PBS(-), blocked at room temperature for 1 hour with Block Ace (DS Pharma Biomedical), and washed twice with PBS(-) containing 0.1% Triton-X 100 (PBST). The culture supernatant (100 µl) of each well in which colony formation was observed was added, and the plate was incubated at room temperature for 1 hour, and then washed twice with PBST. After the reaction with biotin-labeled anti-mouse IgG antibody (BA-1400, VEC) was allowed at room temperature for 30 minutes, the plate was washed 3 times with PBST. Further, the reaction with an avidin/biotin-labeled peroxidase complex solution (Mouse IgG ABC Kit, VECTASTAIN) was allowed at room temperature for 30 minutes, the plate was washed 3 times with PBST, then a solution of 2,2'-azino-bis(3-ethylbenzothiazoline-6-sulfonic acid) (ABTS, SK-4500, VEC), which is a substrate of the peroxidase, was added, and incubation was performed at room temperature until color development was observed. Then, an absorption signal generated by each clone was evaluated by measuring the absorbance at a wavelength of 405 nm using a microplate reader. Wells showing a high titer were selected, and monoclonal antibody-producing hybridomas were cloned by the limiting dilution method.

As a result of the primary screening of the hybridoma culture supernatants obtained from the peroxiredoxin 4 fragment-immunized mice, antibodies that recognized the antigen peptide consisting of the N-terminal peptide of the peroxiredoxin 4 fragment (9 amino acid residues) to which cysteine was added, and did not recognize KLH were produced in 2 wells in the case of the short-term immunization, and 33 wells in the case of the long-term immunization. Since the identified N-terminus of the peroxiredoxin 4 fragment differed from the site to be cleaved by usual limited degradation, antibodies that recognized this N-terminus sequence were considered to be necrotic focus specific. In order to

further limit the recognition site, two kinds of peptides for negative screening of which N-terminus was masked ((Ac) WETEERPRTC (SEQ ID NO: 2), GAVQGWETEERPRTC (SEQ ID NO: 3)) were chemically synthesized in a conventional manner, purified by HPLC, crosslinked with KLH, fixed on a 96-well plate and used to perform secondary screening by ELISA. As a result, antibodies that recognized the identified N-terminus (WETEERPRTC; SEQ ID NO: 2), but did not recognize the two kinds of peptides for negative screening crosslinked with KLH ((Ac)WETEERPRTC (SEQ ID NO: 2)-KLH and GAVQGWETEERPRTC (SEQ ID NO: 3)-KLH) and KLH were produced in 1 well in the case of the short-term immunization, and 31 wells in the case of the long-term immunization, among the wells selected by the primary screening. Among these wells, antibodies that further recognized N-terminal 8 amino acid residues were produced in 3 wells in the case of the long-term immunization, but no well in the case of the short-term immunization. Therefore, from the wells of the hybridomas obtained from the mice subjected to the long-term immunization, 5 wells showing a high titer including the three wells in which antibodies that recognized the N-terminal 8 amino acid residues were selected, and cloning was performed by the limiting dilution method to obtain 5 clones of anti-peroxiredoxin 4-specific monoclonal antibody-producing hybridomas.

Further, as a result of the primary screening of the hybridoma supernatants obtained from the mice immunized with the ERp29 fragment, antibodies that recognized the antigen peptide consisting of the N-terminal peptide of the ERp29 fragment (9 amino acid residues) to which cysteine was added, and did not recognize KLH were produced in 39 wells in the case of the short-term immunization, and 21 wells in the case of the long-term immunization. Among these wells, antibodies that further recognized the N-terminal 8 amino acid residues were produced in 7 wells in the case of the short-term immunization, and 5 wells in the case of the long-term immunization. Among them, two wells showing a high titer and derived from the short-term immunization, and three wells showing a high titer and derived from the long-term immunization were selected, and cloning was performed by the limiting dilution method to obtain 5 clones of anti-ERp29 fragment-specific monoclonal antibody-producing hybridomas.

Example 4

Staining of Necrotic Focus and Circumferential Tissues thereof Using Monoclonal Antibodies and Commercially Available Antibodies

4.1 Histo-Immunological Staining

The antibodies that recognized the necrotic focus-specific marker proteins were evaluated by using tissue sections of cancerous regions and non-cancerous regions of human breast cancer tissues (N=5), and cancerous regions and non-cancerous regions of human lung cancer tissues (N=5). Paraffin-embedding sections of tissue samples derived from breast cancer patients and lung cancer patients were obtained from Medical & Biological Laboratories. The paraffin embedding sections of the tissues were deparaffinized in a conventional manner by using xylene and ethanol, and the tissue sections were washed 3 times with PBS(-). The antigen was activated with a 10 mM citrate buffer (pH 6.0), endogenous peroxidase was inactivated by leaving the sections standing in 0.3% H₂O₂ for 30 minutes, and non-specific adsorption was blocked with horse serum. The antibodies against a necrotic focus marker (monoclonal antibody that

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recognized the N-terminal peptide of the peroxiredoxin 4 fragment or the N-terminal peptide of ERp29 fragment (one clone among each 5 clones finally obtained in Example 3), and the five kinds of commercial antibodies mentioned in Example 2) were each diluted with PBS(−) to an optimum concentration (250 to 1,000 times), and reacted with the blocked tissue section at room temperature for 1 hour, the section was washed 3 times with PBS(−), and the reaction with a biotin-labeled anti-IgG antibody (BA-1400, VEC) was allowed at room temperature for 30 minutes. After the tissue section was washed 3 times with PBS(−), the reaction with an avidin/biotin-labeled horseradish peroxidase complex (VEC) was allowed at room temperature for 30 minutes. After the tissue section was washed 3 times with PBS(−), a solution of 3,3'-diaminobenzidine (DAB, SK-4105, VEC), which is a substrate of the peroxidase, was added, and the section was incubated at room temperature for about 2 minutes to immunologically stain the tissue. The tissue section that developed the color was immersed in distilled water to terminate the reaction, then counterstaining was performed with a hematoxylin solution, and the tissue was enclosed in a non-aqueous mounting medium (MGK-S, Matsunami Glass), and observed under a microscope.

The results of the histo-immunological staining are shown in FIG. 2. As a result of immunological staining of cancerous regions and non-cancerous regions of human breast cancer tissues (N=5), and cancerous regions and non-cancerous regions of human lung cancer tissues (N=5) using the monoclonal antibody that recognized the N-terminal peptide of the peroxiredoxin 4 fragment or the N-terminal peptide of ERp29 fragment, strong staining was observed in the foci of necrosis in human breast cancer tissues and human lung cancer tissues and circumferential tissues thereof (FIGS. 2A, a and c, and FIGS. 2B, a and c), whereas staining was not observed or was weak, even if observed, in the tissues of the non-cancerous regions of human breast cancer and lung cancer (FIGS. 2A, b and d, and FIGS. 2B, b and d). Further, as a result of the histo-immunological staining of the human tissues performed in a similar manner by using the five kinds of commercial antibodies (primary antibodies) mentioned in Example 2, similar results were obtained with those antibodies, that is, strong staining was observed in the foci of necrosis of the human breast cancer tissues and human lung cancer tissues, and circumferential tissues thereof, whereas staining was not observed or was weak, even if observed, in the human tissues of the non-cancerous regions (FIGS. 2C to 2G).

As a typical clone of the clones of the aforementioned anti-peroxiredoxin 4-specific monoclonal antibody-producing hybridomas, the hybridoma that produces a mouse monoclonal antibody against the human peroxiredoxin 4 (PRDX4) fragment as a necrosis marker (code: YKP4 C8505 FCS(+)) was deposited at the Incorporated Administrative Agency, National Institute of Evaluation, Patent Microorganisms Depositary, 2-5-8 Kazusakamatri, Kisarazu-shi, Chiba, 292-0818, Japan under the provisions of the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure. The deposition was confirmed by this depositary with an accession number of NITE BP-1062 (receiving date: Jan. 20, 2011).

Example 5

Purification of Monoclonal Antibody

The anti-human PRDX4 monoclonal antibody was purified from the culture supernatant of the hybridoma YKP4 C8505 FCS(+) with a protein A column. Specifically, 50 ml of

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the culture supernatant was added to 1 ml of HiTrapA column equilibrated with PBS(−), and after the column was washed with 5 ml of PBS(−), eluted from the column with a 0.17 M buffer (pH 2.3). One-milliliter eluted fractions were collected with monitoring absorbance at 280 nm, and proteins in the fractions showing a high absorbance were quantified by the Bradford method (Bio-Rad), and a purified monoclonal antibody was obtained.

Example 6

Determination of Isotype of Monoclonal Antibody

Isotype of the anti-human PRDX4 monoclonal antibody purified in Example 5 was confirmed by using a mouse monoclonal antibody isotyping kit (MMT1, Serotec). The purified monoclonal antibody (150 μ l) was added to a reaction tube, and reacted at room temperature for 30 seconds according to the attached manual. The reaction mixture was sufficiently mixed on a vortex mixer, and then an isotyping strip was put into the reaction tube to determine the isotype. As a result, the isotype of the anti-human PRDX4 monoclonal antibody was determined to be IgG1/k.

Example 7

Evaluation of Antibody

Affinity constant and dissociation constant of the purified monoclonal antibody obtained in Example 5 were obtained by measuring the surface plasmon resonance phenomenon (SPR) using BIAcore System (Biacore AB Corporation, currently supplied by GE Healthcare Japan, Inc.). Specifically, a biotinylated peptide used as an antigen was obtained by synthesis, and 100 μ l of a solution of the synthesized peptide obtained by diluting the peptide at 1 mg/ml with the HB buffer was fixed on Sensor Chip SA according to the instrumental manual of BIAcore System. A two-fold serial dilution series of the purified monoclonal antibody was prepared in a concentration range of 0.25 to 80 μ g/ml, and 45 μ l of each dilution was supplied to BIAcore System (flow rate: 30 μ l/minute) to measure amount of the antibody binding to the peptide serving as the antigen according to the instrumental manual of BIAcore System. As a result, values of 1.26×10^8 and 7.9×10^{-9} were obtained as the affinity constant and dissociation constant of the anti-human PRDX4 monoclonal antibody (FIG. 3).

Example 8

Detection of Cancerous Region in Cancer-Bearing Mouse Using Radiation-Labeled Monoclonal Antibody

1) Labeling of Anti-Human PRDX4 Monoclonal Antibody with In-111

Each IgG antibody dissolved in a 0.05 M borate buffer (pH 8.5) and N-[(R)-2-amino-3-p-isothiocyanato-phenyl]propyl]-trans-(S,S)-cyclohexane-1,2-diamine-pentaacetic acid (DTPA) dissolved in 0.05 M borate buffer (pH 8.5) were mixed at a ratio of 1:2.5 on a molecular weight basis, and the reaction was allowed at 37° C. for 16 hours. Indium chloride ([In-111]Cl₃) was mixed with an equal amount of 1 M acetate buffer (pH 6.0), the mixture was left standing at room temperature for 5 minutes and mixed with an equal amount of the aforementioned reaction mixture of DTPA and IgG, and the mixture was left standing at room temperature for 30 minutes.

[In-111]DTPA-IgG and [In-111]DTPA were separated by cellulose acetate electrophoresis, and the number of DTPA binding to IgG was calculated. The aforementioned reaction mixture of DTPA and IgG was applied to a Sephadex G50 carrier to remove unbound DTPA and thereby purify DTPA-IgG. This purified DTPA-IgG was labeled with In-111 by the method described above, and unreacted In-111 was removed by using a Sephadex G50 carrier to obtain [In-111]DTPA-IgG. By using this [In-111]DTPA-IgG, the following experiments were performed. FIG. 4 shows an autoradiographic image of DTPA-IgG before and after purification electrophoresed by cellulose acetate electrophoresis.

2) Reaction of In-111-Labeled Monoclonal Antibody with Live HeLa Cells

5×10^5 or 5×10^6 of the HeLa cells were suspended in 1% BSA/PBA, [In-111]DTPA-IgG was added to the suspension, the mixture was incubated on ice for 1 hour, the cells were washed with PBS, and radioactivity bound to the HeLa cells was measured with a gamma counter. As a result, it was found that the labeled anti-human PRDX4 monoclonal antibody did not bind to the live HeLa cells. FIG. 5 shows specific binding ratios of the In-111-labeled monoclonal antibody (represented by P) bound by contacting it with 5×10^5 of the HeLa cells (left graph) or 5×10^6 of the HeLa cells (right graph). IgG2a, E, and IgG1 represent negative controls using other antibodies. Since PRDX4 is an intracellular protein, it is reasonable that it did not bind with the HeLa cells, and it served as one basis for performing the examination using cancer-bearing animals described below.

3) Imaging in Cancer-Bearing Mouse Using In-111-Labeled Monoclonal Antibody

The HeLa cells were subcutaneously transplanted into a BALB/c-nu/nu mouse to form a tumor. [In-111]DTPA-IgG (50 μ Ci, protein amount was adjusted to 12 μ g with unlabeled IgG) was administered from the caudal vein, and X-ray images and gamma-ray images were obtained on the days 1, 2, 3, and 4 after the administration. It was revealed that [In-111]DTPA-IgG accumulated in a part of the tumor with time. FIG. 6 shows the X-ray images (left) and the gamma-ray images (right) of the cancer-bearing mouse obtained by anesthetizing the mouse by inhalation and fixing it with a tape. In FIG. 6, the X-ray images (left) and the gamma-ray images (right) on the days 1, 2, 3, and 4 are shown from the left. In the X-ray images (left) of the cancer-bearing mouse on the days 1 to 4 shown in FIG. 6, the sufficiently grown human cancer is imaged in the shape of bossing near the right buttock. Further, in the gamma-ray images (right), distinct accumulation of the labeled anti-peroxiredoxin 4 (PRDX4) is observed in the tumor of the nude mouse, which is especially distinct in the images on the day 2 to 4.

4) Confirmation of Accumulation Site of In-111-Labeled Monoclonal Antibody

After imaging on the day 4 after the administration of [In-111]DTPA-IgG, the tumor was extracted to prepare a plurality of frozen samples, and autoradiography and hematoxylin-eosin staining (HE staining) were performed for adjacent samples among the plurality of the prepared samples. In FIG. 7, the autoradiographic image, the HE staining image, and an image obtained by superposing the foregoing two images are shown from the left. In the HE staining of the tumor section, the necrotic part around the center was stained

scarcely in blue, but stained weakly in red, and the outer normal carcinoma tissue part and the circumferential part of the necrotic focus surrounding the center were stained in reddish blue. As shown in FIG. 7, it was revealed that [In-111]DTPA-IgG selectively accumulated in the circumferential part of the necrotic focus surrounding the necrotic part at the center of the extracted tumor (size: about 13.6 mm \times 18.3 mm) That is, from the image obtained by superposing the autoradiographic image and the HE staining image, it was judged that accumulation of the In-111-labeled monoclonal antibody was observed in the circumferential part of the necrotic focus surrounding the focus of necrosis around the center.

5) Cell Morphology in In-111-Labeled Monoclonal Antibody-Accumulating Circumferential Part of Focus of Necrosis

From the pathology of the extracted tumor, it was revealed that [In-111]DTPA-IgG accumulated in the necrotic cells in which the nuclei remained, and did not accumulate in cells of which nuclei were deficient. It seems that this indicated that the necrosis marker protein remained in the cells of which necrosis occurred not so much ago, and the neighborhood thereof. That is, in FIG. 8, it can be seen that, in the necrotic part around the center, cell morphology collapsed and nuclei were not observed; in the circumferential part of the necrotic part, although nuclei of the cells could be observed, but morphology of them was different from that of normal cancer cells; and in the circumferential part around the outside of the tumor, nuclei and cytoplasm were clearly observed, and the cells were in the morphology of normal cancer cells. The bars in the images indicate 100 μ m.

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

By using an antibody of the present invention against a necrosis marker, for example, a protein or a fragment thereof, there can be provided a novel measurement kit with which a focus of necrosis that is recognized by the antibody or a state of progress of a pathological condition as the cause of the necrosis can be conveniently and quickly measured. As such a focus of necrosis, not only foci of necrosis (tissues) of various solid carcinomas, myocardial infarction, and cerebral infarction, but foci of necrosis in postnecrotic cirrhosis, necrotizing pancreatitis, necrotizing fasciitis, and so forth, and further, foci of necrosis in arteriosclerotic gangrene, diabetic gangrene and obstructive gangrene can also be an object of the kit.

As a result, development of a detection kit that can be used for a wider range of diseases compared with various carcinoma markers etc. in view of necrosis of lesions, or a therapeutic agent targeting necrosis part in such diseases is enabled. For example, if an artificial antibody such as a lower molecular weight antibody is prepared, such an antibody can be more easily incorporated into cells because it has a smaller molecular weight, whereas it is difficult to incorporate a conventional molecular weight antibody into cells because it has a large molecular weight. Further, such a low molecular weight antibody is considered to show higher tissue migration properties, and therefore useful as an active component/ingredient of a kit for diagnostic imaging or a pharmaceutical composition.

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20          25          30

Gly Ala Val Gln Gly Trp Glu Thr Glu Glu Arg Pro Arg Thr Arg Glu
35          40          45

Glu Glu Tyr His Phe Tyr Ala Gly Gly Gln Val Tyr Pro Gly Glu Ala
50          55          60

Ser Arg Val Ser Val Ala Asp His Ser Leu His Leu Ser Lys Ala Lys
65          70          75          80

Ile Ser Lys Pro Ala Pro Tyr Trp Glu Gly Thr Ala Val Ile Asp Gly
85          90          95

Glu Phe Lys Glu Leu Lys Leu Thr Asp Tyr Arg Gly Lys Tyr Leu Val
100         105         110

Phe Phe Phe Tyr Pro Leu Asp Phe Thr Phe Val Cys Pro Thr Glu Ile
115         120         125

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130         135         140

Val Val Ala Cys Ser Val Asp Ser Gln Phe Thr His Leu Ala Trp Ile
145         150         155         160

Asn Thr Pro Arg Arg Gln Gly Gly Leu Gly Pro Ile Arg Ile Pro Leu
165         170         175

Leu Ser Asp Leu Thr His Gln Ile Ser Lys Asp Tyr Gly Val Tyr Leu
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Glu Asp Ser Gly His Thr Leu Arg Gly Leu Phe Ile Ile Asp Asp Lys
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Gly Ile Leu Arg Gln Ile Thr Leu Asn Asp Leu Pro Val Gly Arg Ser
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Val Asp Glu Thr Leu Arg Leu Val Gln Ala Phe Gln Tyr Thr Asp Lys
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The invention claimed is:

1. A method for detecting a focus of necrosis, which comprises staining a sample with an antibody against a necrosis marker, 20

wherein the antibody against the necrosis marker is a monoclonal antibody produced by a hybridoma, NITE BP-1062 (YKP4 C8505 FCS (+)), and

wherein the presence of bound antibody indicates a focus of necrosis, and 25

the sample is a cancer tissue, or whole blood or blood serum derived from a patient with cancer.

2. A method for detecting a focus of necrosis, which comprises measuring an amount of at least one necrosis marker in a sample with an antibody against the necrosis marker, 30

said method comprising measuring a concentration of the necrosis markers contained in a sample and detecting the

focus of necrosis on the basis of an increase of the measured concentration compared with a level in a non-cancerous control sample,

wherein the antibody against the necrosis marker is a monoclonal antibody produced by a hybridoma, NITE BP-1062 (YKP4 C8505 FCS (+)), and

the sample is a cancer tissue, or whole blood or blood serum derived from a patient with cancer.

3. The method according to claim 2, wherein whole blood or blood serum is used as the sample.

4. The method according to claim 2, wherein the focus of necrosis relates to a solid carcinoma, myocardial infarction, cerebral infarction, postnecrotic cirrhosis, necrotizing pancreatitis, necrotizing fasciitis, arteriosclerotic gangrene, diabetic gangrene, or obstructive gangrene.

* * * * *